

On-Site Street Construction. HUD will provide sufficient funds for the construction of on-site streets, in accordance with the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards. The IHA will have the overall responsibility for construction of on-site streets. The Tribal government must determine the type of streets to be constructed in conjunction with housing projects, and whether the streets will be included in the BIA Roads System for maintenance by the BIA. HUD will advise each IHA and Tribe which receives a HUD Housing Grant that the on-site streets must be designed and constructed to AASHTO standards to be eligible for inclusion on the BIA roads system.

5.2 BIA RESPONSIBILITIES.

5.2.1 Access Road Construction. When requested by the Tribal government, the BIA will plan and construct access roads to housing developments. Sufficient lead time is required to develop access roads. This lead time may be as much as 2½ years. The BIA will coordinate access road construction with the IHA and make every effort to complete such roads prior to the completion of the housing project.

5.2.2 Road/Street Maintenance. IHA-developed streets may be added to the BIA Roads System only when the street(s) and related curb, gutters and drainage features have been built to acceptable AASHTO specifications and standards, and the right-of-way is transferred to the BIA. When requested by the Tribal government, the BIA Area Office will accept IHA developed streets on the BIA Roads System and will provide ongoing maintenance for those streets that meet the above specifications and standards.

6.0 DEVELOPMENT OF SANITATION FACILITIES.

6.1 HUD RESPONSIBILITY. To the extent that funds are appropriated by Congress, HUD will fund the water, waste water, solid waste facilities, and O&M infrastructure necessary for the traditional HUD financed housing projects. O&M infrastructure includes the plant, equipment, tools and training needed by utility authorities to provide continuing sanitation service to the residents of HUD-financed homes, as well as the long range planning necessary to identify and implement those requirements.

6.2 IHS RESPONSIBILITY. IHS provides water, waste water, solid waste facilities, and O&M infrastructure based on Congressional directives and to the extent that funds are appropriated. IHS also receives funds from Tribes or other

agencies to provide sanitation facilities under its authorities. Eligibility for IHS financial assistance is determined by IHS on a project by project basis, and funding is based on a duly executed MOA.

6.3 IHS PARTICIPATION IN HUD FUNDED SANITATION FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION. When requested by the Tribe and the IHA, IHS may participate in the construction of sanitation facilities funded under the traditional HUD-assisted housing development program. IHS participation will be on a project by project basis, pursuant to an approved MOA duly executed by the IHA, Tribe, IHS, and if necessary, HUD.

6.4 INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY SANITATION SYSTEMS. Where it is determined that sanitation facilities are feasible and necessary, the following conditions will apply:

6.4.1 The agency financing the house construction or improvement is responsible for the installation of all dwelling plumbing facilities.

6.4.2 Where facilities serve only HUD-assisted housing project homes, HUD will fund the total cost of the sanitation facilities necessary to serve the project. Where HUD-assisted housing project homes are interspersed with existing homes also served by a sanitation facility, HUD shall fund a prorated share of sanitation facilities costs. All community sanitation system construction, improvement, or expansion will be designed on the basis of a total community concept, such that the proposed sanitation facilities are (a) safe and adequate to meet the environmental health needs of residents, (b) compatible with tribal infrastructure development, and (c) economically feasible to construct and operate.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

Each signatory agency (HUD, BIA, and IHS) shall be responsible for following its own applicable procedures addressing the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and related and/or similar environmental legislation and/or Executive Orders. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), dated June 21, 1991, signed by BIA, HUD, IHS, and the Environmental Protection Agency clarifies each agencies' role in environmental protection.

In the implementation of the roles identified in the MOU and the responsibilities assigned in the LA, to the extent feasible, all signatory agencies will adopt and/or combine environmental documents that comply

with NEPA and related regulations, which are provided by the other signatory agencies, in order to reduce duplication and paperwork. Copies of one signatory agency's environmental determination documentation (e.g., archeological review) may be required by another signatory agency prior to granting approvals; however, the approving agency shall not require the applying agency to change procedures, format, etc., during the review process and prior to granting its approval.

Dated: August 26, 1994.

Joseph Shuldiner,

Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.

[FR Doc. 94-21739 Filed 9-1-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210-33-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service 182-94

Notice of Availability of a Technical/ Agency Draft Recovery Plan for *Leptocereus grantianus* for Review and Comment

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces availability for public review of a technical/agency draft recovery plan for *Leptocereus grantianus*. This cactus occurs only on Culebra, an island located to the northeast of Puerto Rico. The species is threatened by agricultural, residential and tourist development on adjacent uplands as well as damage from storms. The Service solicits review and comments from the public on this draft plan.

DATES: Comments on the draft recovery plan must be received on or before November 1, 1994 to receive consideration by the Service.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the draft recovery plan may obtain a copy by contacting Ms. Susan Silander, Caribbean Field Office, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622. Comments and materials received are available upon request for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Susan Silander, Caribbean Field Office, P.O. Box 491, Boquerón, Puerto Rico 00622, Telephone: 809/851-7297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Restoring an endangered or threatened species or plant to the point where it is again a secure, self-sustaining member of its ecosystem is a primary goal of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, the Service is working to prepare recovery plans for most of the listed species native to the United States. Recovery plans describe actions considered necessary for conservation of the species, establish them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires the development of recovery plans for listed species unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Section 4(f) of the Act, as amended in 1988, requires that public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. The Service and other Federal agencies will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing approved recovery plans.

This Technical/Agency Draft is for *Leptocereus grantianus*, a cactus endemic to the Culebra, a small island off northeastern Puerto Rico. Only one population is currently known and consists of approximately 50 individuals. This spineless cactus, reaching up to 2 meters in height and 3 to 5 centimeters in diameter, occurs in dry thickets along a rocky shoreline in southwestern Culebra. The populations is threatened by agricultural, residential, and tourist development on the adjacent uplands, cutting for use as livestock feed, damage from heavy storm surge, and possible collection.

Public Comments Solicited

The Service solicits written comments on the recovery plan described. All comments received by the date specified above will be considered prior to approval of the plan.

Authority

The authority for this action is Section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531.

Dated: August 25, 1994.

James P. Oland,
Field Supervisor.

[FR Doc. 94-21718 Filed 9-1-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-65-M

Notice of Availability of a Draft Recovery Plan for the Sensitive Joint-Vetch for Review and Comment

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announces the availability for public review of a draft Recovery Plan for the sensitive joint-vetch (*Aeschynomene virginica*). The sensitive joint-vetch is an annual legume that occurs in intertidal areas along river systems in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey. The species was listed as a threatened species in 1992 due to destruction and degradation of its habitat. The primary recovery strategy for this species is to protect extant sensitive joint-vetch sites within six watersheds in Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey. The Service solicits review and comment from the public on this draft Plan.

DATES: Comments on the draft Recovery Plan must be received by December 1, 1994, to receive consideration by the Service.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to review the draft Recovery Plan can obtain a copy from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Virginia Field Office, Mid-County Center, U.S. Route 17, White Marsh, Virginia 23183, telephone (804) 693-6694. Comments should be sent to this address, to the attention of Cindy Schulz.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cindy Schulz (see ADDRESSES).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Restoring an endangered or threatened animal or plant to the point where it is again a secure, self-sustaining member of its ecosystem is a primary goal of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's endangered species program. To help guide the recovery effort, the Service is working to prepare Recovery Plans for most of the listed species native to the United States. Recovery Plans describe actions considered necessary for conservation of the species, establish criteria for the recovery levels for downlisting them, and estimate time and cost for implementing the recovery measures needed.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) requires the development of Recovery Plans for listed species unless such a Plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Section 4(f) of the Act, as amended in

1988, requires that public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during Recovery Plan development. The Service will consider all information presented during a public comment period prior to approval of each new or revised Recovery Plan. The Service and other Federal agencies will also take these comments into account in the course of implementing Recovery Plans.

The document submitted for review is the draft Sensitive Joint-Vetch (*Aeschynomene virginica*) Recovery Plan. The Sensitive joint-vetch is an annual legume of the bean family native to the eastern United States. This species occurs in freshwater tidal river systems; currently, it is known from a total of 24 extant sites, including one in New Jersey, one in Maryland, two in North Carolina and 20 in Virginia. Almost every population of this species is subject to water withdrawal projects or habitat loss, modification, or degradation from development.

The goal of the sensitive joint-vetch recovery program is to protect, maintain, and increase the species and its habitat, enabling eventual removal of this plant from the Federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants. This will be accomplished through habitat protection (preventing habitat destruction and deterioration) at the landscape level and possibly by finding additional populations.

The draft Recovery Plan is being submitted for agency review. After consideration of comments received during the review period, the Plan will be submitted for final approval.

Public Comments Solicited

The Service solicits written comments on the Recovery Plan described. All comments received by the date specified above will be considered prior to approval of the Plan.

Authority

The authority for this action is Section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1533(f).

Dated: August 26, 1994.

Cathy Short,

Acting Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 94-21775 Filed 9-1-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-65-M

Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species Meeting

AGENCY: Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.